

TAXONOMIC CHANGES IN THE AGELENIDAE

(Arachnida)

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A number of errors in the literature, involving new synonymy and other needs for nomenclatorial changes in the family Ageleidae, have come to my attention during the past few years. Since these occur in several genera, it was deemed advisable to present them in one general paper and not to wait until the various genera were revised. The errors in a recent paper by E. Schenkel (1950) on "Spinnentiere aus dem westlichen Nordamerika" seemingly were caused by a lack of essential literature. The author states in his introduction, "Da mir die Literatur über nordamerikanische Spinnen nur sehr unvollständig zugänglich ist."

AGELENINAE

A comparison of the *Tegenaria* of the Western Hemisphere with those of Europe has shown that all of our species are synonymous with European species with one possible exception, *T. flexuosa* F. O. Pickard-Cambridge of Mexico, which probably will eventually prove to be synonymous. Recently an additional species of *Tegenaria* was noted from Mexico in the American Museum of Natural History at New York City, New York by Dr. W. J. Gertsch. This specimen, a single male from Taxco, Guerrero in Mexico, collected by Leo Isaacs in October, 1945 is as yet unidentified. This specimen is very similar to *T. longimana* Simon from "Rossia merid. Batoum (Radde)" in the Caucasus Mountains at the east end of the Black Sea. It differs in part by its smaller size (5.5 to 11 millimeters) and the length of the cymbium which is three and one-half times as long as the length of the bulb compared to two times as long in *T. longimana* Simon. Only those doubtful species of *Tegenaria* remain unsynonymized which were insufficiently described, for which types are not known, and which have never been subsequently collected. They include: *T. arboricole* Walckenaer (Georgia), *T. flavens* Hentz (Alabama), *T. nemorensis* Walckenaer (Georgia), and *T. insularis* Walckenaer (Cuba).

These *Tegenaria* now known in the Western Hemisphere are

¹ The author is indebted to Dr. W. J. Gertsch of the American Museum of Natural History and to Dr. R. L. Usinger of the University of California at Berkeley, both of whom have read this paper and offered many helpful suggestions and criticisms.

probably all introductions from Europe. One of the most common of the species, *T. domestica* (Clerck) is known to have followed the dispersal of civilized man and is now established in temperate and tropical areas around the world. The other species of *Tegenaria* have similar habits, all being found in, on, or near human dwellings, and are especially good subjects for introduction in commerce.

TEGENARIA ATRICA C. L. Koch

Tegenaria atrica C. L. Koch 1843:105, figure 825.

T. gigantea Chamberlin and Ivie 1935:31, figure 106 (male), *new synonymy*.

T. gigantea, Exline 1936:21, figure 3 (male).

T. gigantea, Exline 1938:25, figures 30-31 (male).

T. gigantea, Roth 1952:286, figures 3-5 (female).

Present distribution: Southern half of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada and most of Europe east to 31° east longitude from Spain to Denmark and Sweden.

TEGENARIA LARVA Simon

Tegenaria larva Simon 1875:86-87, plate 5, figure 8 (male).

Tegenaria praegrands Fox 1937:176-177, figure 3 (female), *new synonymy*.

T. praegrands Fox was based upon a specimen which as indicated by Roth (1952:287), was probably mislabeled and was not collected in the United States.

Present distribution: Southwestern Europe including British Isles, Germany, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Portugal.

TEGENARIA PAGANA C. L. Koch

Tegenaria pagana C. L. Koch 1841:31, figures 612-613.

T. obscura Banks 1898:230-231, figure 26 (female), *new synonymy*. (Preoccupied by *T. obscura* Koch and Berendt 1854:46-47, figure 36, an amber fossil spider.)

T. antrias Crosby 1926:2, figure 3 (female), *new synonymy*.

T. antrias Roth 1952:284.

In a paper on *Tegenaria* in 1952 I indicated that *T. obscura* Banks was "close to and probably identical with *T. antrias* Crosby." Additional study and specimens from southern California have convinced me that both species are identical.

Present distribution: Southern United States from Alabama to California and northern Mexico; Europe, south from Germany and east to Asia Minor, northern Africa and west to the Azores.

AGELENOPSIS APERTA (Gertsch)

Agelenopsis gertschi Schenkel 1950:79–81, figure 28 (female), *new synonymy*.

Females taken from Mt. Diablo, in the same county as the type of *A. gertschi*, agree with the description of the latter species and are undoubtedly *A. aperta* (Gertsch).

CALILENA RESTRICTA DIXIANA Chamberlin and Ivie

Calilena multiformis dixiana Chamberlin and Ivie 1941:608, figure 52 (female).

This variety was inadvertently called "*multiformis dixiana*" in the original description. However, there is no species named *multiformis*, and according to Dr. R. V. Chamberlin (*In litteris*, December 27, 1949) *dixiana* is a variety of *C. restricta* Chamberlin and Ivie.

CALILENA UMATILLA Chamberlin and Ivie

Calilena umatila Chamberlin and Ivie 1941:609, figures 54 (female), 70–71 (male).

According to Dr. Chamberlin (*in litt.*, December 27, 1949) the name *umatilla* was misspelled in the original description. It was used correctly on page 610 of the same paper.

HOLOLENA FURCATA Chamberlin and Gertsch

Agelenopsis furcata, Schenkel 1950:86.

MELPOMENE PENETRALIS (F.O.P.C.), new combination

Agelenopsis penetralis F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1902:337, figure 8 (♀).

RUALENA BALBOAE Schenkel, new combination.

Agelenopsis balboae Schenkel, 1950:82–84, figure 30 (female).

CALYMMARIA CALIFORNICA (Banks)

Tegenaria californica, Schenkel 1950:90.

BLABOMMA CALIFORNICA (Simon), new combination

Chorizomma californicum Simon 1895:136–137, figure (male).

C. californicum Simon 1898:268, figures 257, 264 (male).

Blabomma grandis Chamberlin and Ivie 1937:219–220, figures 35–36 (male), 34, 37–39 (female), *new synonymy*.

B. grandis, Exline 1938:19–20, figures 6, 23–24 (female).

B. grande, Roewer 1944:9.

Chorizomma californicum, Roewer 1944:11.

Yorima californica of Chamberlin and Ivie is not Simon's species but is a new one recently named *Yorima angelica* Roth. The misidentification was probably due to the fact that Simon described and illustrated only six eyes, apparently overlooking the minute anterior median eyes.

BLABOMMA FOXI Chamberlin and Ivie

Blabomma guttata Chamberlin and Ivie 1937:220–221, figures 41–42 (in part, male only).

Blabomma guttata Chamberlin and Ivie was based upon a female holotype and a male allotype from Berkeley, California. The latter specimen was found to be a misidentification after a series of more than 40 specimens of both sexes of *B. guttata* Chamberlin and Ivie were collected one mile west of Orinda in Contra Costa County, California and a small series of both sexes of *B. foxi* Chamberlin and Ivie were taken in the Berkeley Hills, California. In addition, males and females of a third species near *B. foxi* Chamberlin and Ivie confirm this placement of sexes.

CYBAEINAE

CYBAEUS ADENES Chamberlin and Ivie

Cybaeus adenes Chamberlin and Ivie 1932:24–25, figure 59 (female).

C. grizzlyi Schenkel 1950:86–88, figure 32 (male), *new synonymy*.

C. adenoides Schenkel 1950:88–90, figure 33 (female), *new synonymy*.

A large series of male and female *C. adenes* Chamberlin and Ivie have been taken by the author from Marin County and the Berkeley Hills in California which includes the three type localities. They all agree with one another and with Schenkel's species.

CYBAEUS BLASBES Chamberlin and Ivie

Cybaeus blasbes Chamberlin and Ivie, 1932:22, figure 55.

Type locality should read North Fork (not Northfolk), California, Madera County.

CYBAEUS CRIBELLOIDES Chamberlin and Ivie

Cybaeus cribelloides Chamberlin and Ivie 1932:26, figure 62 (female).

C. consocius, Gertsch and Ivie 1936:22, figure 48 (male).

C. cribelloides Chamberlin and Ivie 1942:18, figures 45–46 (male).

Genus CYBAEINA Chamberlin and Ivie, 1932

In a recent paper by Roth (1952) on CYBAEINA, several errors occurred: page 195 under the heading "*Cybaenia confusa* Chamberlin and Ivie" the line should read "Figures 1, 3, 6"; page 197 under the heading "*Cybaeina sequoia* Roth, new species" the line should read "Figures 2, 4, 5"; and the measurements on page 201 are for females rather than males as indicated.

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SCOLIA PUPAE COLLECTED FROM THE LODGES OF WOOD-RATS IN ARIZONA

(Hymenoptera: Scoliidae)

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On April 14, 1952 the author, assisted by K. Y. Arakawa, was collecting triatominae from the lodges of *Neotoma* 20 miles south of Mesa, Pinal County, Arizona. In this particular habitat the wood-rats build their nests under and between large boulders. Two hymenopterous pupae were collected from the nest material raked out from under a large overhanging boulder. The specimens were reared out in the laboratory and pinned with the pupal cases. P. D. Hurd has identified the specimens as *Scolia otomita* Saussure, 1858. Coleopterous larvae are commonly found in the large amount of debris which makes up a wood-rat lodge.

The limited information available indicates that these Scoliidae are parasitic on beetles of the family Scarabaeidae. This is the first association of *Scolia otomita* with its breeding site. The literature on the biology of Scoliidae has been reviewed by Hurd (1952). It is suggested that collectors interested in the hosts of *Scolia* examine coleopterous larvae in the debris of wood-rat lodges.

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